

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I noted in the press this morning an Associated Press dispatch from Boston, dated June 30, reading as follows:

**MASSACHUSETTS WOOLEN INDUSTRY JOBS UP  
BY 10 PERCENT**

BOSTON, June 30.—An employment upturn of nearly 11 percent in Massachusetts' woolen and worsted industry was reported today by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The department said employment increased in mid-May by 10.8 percent over mid-April and for the first time this year reversed a downward trend that had continued since January.

Total wages paid also increased in May over April, aggregating 10.1 percent.

The survey showed the employment decline in the industry reached a low point in April when more than 13,000 workers had lost their jobs they held in January.

There are also some other interesting statistics which have recently become available from the Bureau of Public Roads. I learn that in 1948 new highway improvements were put in place throughout the United States to the amount and value of \$1,500,000,000. This was an increase of 22 percent over 1947. There is in prospect, according to the Bureau, another increase for 1949.

It is estimated that the total value of highway improvements to be in place this year will be not less than \$1,750,000,000. In other words, Mr. President, there are coming from various quarters indications that the decline in prices has now reached a level bringing in new demands which will, in turn, have the effect of halting the unemployment trends which appeared earlier in the year. At least, it is to be hoped so.

**RECESS TO TUESDAY**

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, pursuant to Senate Resolution 130, which was adopted yesterday, I now move that the Senate take a recess until Tuesday next at 12 o'clock noon, when it will meet not in this Chamber, but in the old Senate Chamber, which, in the resolution, was called the old Supreme Court chamber.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, July 5, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

**NOMINATION**

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 1 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

**ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES**

Jess Larson, of Oklahoma, to be Administrator of General Services.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1949**

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Father Francis D. Rabaut, S. J., of Chicago, Ill., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in

heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2785. An act to provide for further contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 249. An act to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1070) entitled "An act to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FLANDERS, and Mr. CAIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

**COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CLERK OF  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JUNE 30, 1949.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

Sir: Pursuant to the authority heretofore granted, the Clerk received today from the Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3083) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes"; and

That the Senate had passed without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 284) entitled "Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes."

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JULY 1, 1949.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

Sir: Pursuant to the authority heretofore granted, the Clerk received today from the

Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 5240) entitled "An act to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion for the purpose of exercising, administering, and enforcing import controls with respect to fats and oils (including butter), and rice and rice products."

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JULY 1, 1949.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

Sir: Pursuant to the authority heretofore granted, the Clerk received last night from the Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 5100) entitled "An act to correct inequities in the pay of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia."

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

**ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION  
SIGNED**

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had on June 30, 1949, examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3083. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3549. An act to permit the Comptroller General to pay claims chargeable against lapsed appropriations and to provide for the return of unexpended balances of such appropriations to the surplus fund; and

H. J. Res. 284. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on yesterday, June 30, 1949, he did on that date sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 3083. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank and for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3549. An act to permit the Comptroller General to pay claims chargeable against lapsed appropriations and to provide for the return of unexpended balances of such appropriations to the surplus fund; and

H. J. Res. 284. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes.

**SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED**

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the House granted unanimous consent for the Committee on the Judiciary to have until midnight last night to file

certain reports on bills reported by that committee yesterday. One was omitted and did not get in. I now ask unanimous consent that the committee be given until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 5287, a bill that was reported yesterday by that committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### HOUSING ACT OF 1949

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendments to the bill (S. 1070) to establish a national housing objective and a policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes, and ask for the appointment of conferees.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, MONRONEY, WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, and SMITH of Ohio.

#### EXTENDING SECTION 1302 (a) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 287) extending section 1302 (a) of the Social Security Act as amended until June 30, 1950.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, do I understand that this matter has been cleared with the Republican Members of the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. It has.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this resolution extends the unemployment compensation provisions for merchant seamen who are employed on Government-owned vessels. This legislation was enacted some years ago. At that time it was anticipated that there would be no further need for the extension of these benefits, but subsequently the Congress extended the authority of the Maritime Commission to operate these vessels, so that if this authority is not extended, it means that a small group of seamen will be discriminated against in the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Other seamen are now covered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That section 1302 (a) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking*

*out "1949" and inserting in lieu thereof "1950."*

Sec. 2. Section 1302 (c) of the Social Security Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) The term 'Federal maritime service' means service performed prior to July 1, 1949, which is determined to be employment pursuant to section 209 (o)."

Sec. 3. Section 1302 (d) of the Social Security Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) The term 'Federal maritime wages' means remuneration determined pursuant to section 209 (o) to be remuneration for service referred to in section 209 (o) (1) which was performed prior to July 1, 1949."

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Tuesday next, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement with reference to hospital construction.

Mr. KLEIN (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article published in the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

#### REMODELING OF HOUSE CHAMBER

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sadness that I bid farewell to this historic House Chamber today. Very soon the builders will move in, and the House as we have known it will be gutted and changed. It is also saddening for me to realize that many illustrious Members, long since departed and gone to their graves, have appeared and left their mark in this Chamber and knew it as we know it today. I have talked to outstanding engineers and architects who tell me that there is no reason why this temporary reinforced structure above could not be removed and the Chamber retain its basic architecture if the roof above were strengthened. I still hope that those in charge of this renovation will see the light before it is too late and preserve, at least,

the historic architectural features in this Chamber.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, like the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER], I, too, feel a tinge of sadness on this last session in this historic Chamber as we see and know it today. I have been in contact with the office of the Architect of the Capitol and am advised that a suggestion has been made that these historic State seals which adorn the ceiling of this Chamber should be preserved by returning them to the States and there preserved in their respective State capitols. The seals will not be entirely omitted from the new ceiling. They will be placed around the edge of this ceiling as we now know it, either in plain relief or painted similar to the seals we now look upon, so that the State seals will not be absent from this Chamber when we return next January.

I feel the same as my good friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER], that many times, when we come into this House of Commons of the American people, we do not see the men and women who now occupy these seats but the stalwart figures of those who have written their names large on the pages of American history and have wrought and labored so well for the Republic we love so well.

I trust that as much as possible of the historic setting we look upon today will be preserved by the architects when they move into this Chamber to remodel it when we leave today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article which appeared in the Washington Post.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short resolution.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a magazine article and a newspaper article.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from one of his constituents to the President of the United States.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article on the Genocide Convention. I am advised by the Public Printer that this is in excess of the amount usually allowed, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.



## REMODELING OF HOUSE CHAMBER

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the building commission headed by the capable gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE] that is in charge of remodeling this beautiful Chamber, and as a former chairman of that committee—which authority has been established by a law passed by Congress—may I say to my distinguished colleagues that each and every member of this commission has the same principles at heart as the two gentlemen who just spoke relative to the changes? We have had many, many meetings and we are open to suggestions, as we have been for the last several years. I assure you nothing will be done to mar the architectural design of this Chamber unless it is absolutely necessary. However, this body, by their actions, want better lighting, a safe place in which to meet, want to be able to hear and be heard. This cannot be done without some structural changes.

With regard to the seals, moving them was considered, but through the cooperation of the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Lynn, and prominent engineers and the splendid advice of our excellent Speaker, the seals will remain. They will not be in the same position they are in at this time, however. May I reiterate, each and every member of this building commission welcomes your criticism, as well as your suggestions. We recognize the significance and historical value of this Chamber, and we will do everything within our power to retain them. We hope and ask for your cooperation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

## ARCHBISHOP JOSEF BERAN

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, news dispatches from Prague this week bring us another tragic story of communism's determination to dominate the world. In Czechoslovakia, where the Russians have succeeded in masking the government as national rather than Moscow controlled, we find communism now clamping its rigid controls on the church. By an edict drafted no doubt in Moscow and parroted by the controlled Czechoslovakian minions of the Communists, the brave voice of the Roman Catholic archbishop, Josef Beran, is silenced.

This, of course, is nothing new so far as Communist tactics are concerned. The Reds conquer, or infiltrate a nation, in the name of "liberation," and soon that nation passes under the iron curtain. Not even the spiritual leaders are permitted to speak their mind.

This development in Europe serves to emphasize at this time the world tragedy which the United States is permitting to

unfold in China and the Far East. Even at this moment, diplomatic recognition of the Communist forces which have overrun northern and central China, is being discussed in some quarters abroad. Such action is no doubt under consideration as a question which must be decided in the not too-distant future by our own Government. As one whose sister has served her church in China, and seen the spiritual havoc wrought by Communist conquest, I rise at this time to warn against recognition of Communist forces in China as an established government.

Were the United States to accord diplomatic recognition to the Communists who have taken over northern and central China by sword and fire, we would not only tragically let down an ally who fought our real war in the Pacific for 10 years before Pearl Harbor; we would also give tacit sanction to a movement intent on Communist domination of the vast continent of Asia. Such a catastrophe would, in turn, deal a serious blow to the cause of world religion—a high cause which in this troubled time needs more than ever before the support of spiritual leadership throughout the entire world.

Not only must we stand by the policy of nonrecognition to aggressors who conquer by force. We must at this late hour give vigorous affirmative moral and material support to forces fighting communism wherever they are active.

Unless a program of aid to the anti-Communist forces in China is speedily adopted by the American Government, the iron curtain will surely go down over Asia. Its shadow already hangs over south China and reaches into the peripheral lands to the south. While we have poured billions of dollars into Europe for containment of communism, we have supinely permitted the Red hosts to sweep virtually unchecked over the East. We have vigorously maintained the Truman doctrine of Communist containment in Europe, but in the Orient we have steadily practiced the policies of Henry Wallace. To continue longer such a policy is more than unrealistic. It is, as well, a world tragedy for world democracy and religion.

There is no longer any real doubt that the Chinese Communist forces overrunning the east are Moscow controlled and directed. The Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse Tung was trained in Moscow, by the Communist Party. In his headquarters at Yen-an he displayed not only the Russian hammer and sickle of communism by his desk; on the wall of his office hung three pictures—portraits of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. Vapors of the Russian-created myth that China was in the grip of a warlike agrarian reform have been wholly dispelled. The Moscow radio in its foreign broadcasts has openly boasted of Communist victories in China.

China's wounds at the hands of communism are already deep, and festering. But it is not yet too late to heal them. Without vigorous American action, it soon will be too late. In that case, our frontiers against the Red menace in the East will have been shoved far to the south; a vast country with rich resources, tremendous manpower, and important

bases facing America across the Pacific Ocean, will pass completely into Communist hands. We have delayed too long. Let us not continue this procrastination, for if we do, the cost in American resources, if not in American blood, will be great indeed, before we can regain for freedom the great area in the Orient now passing into slavery.

There are, we know too well, false claims that the Chinese have no spirit of resistance; that their leadership is split; that corruption in high places will negate any aid we can extend.

Ample evidence is at hand to demonstrate a spirit of resistance in China. Hard-pressed troops, greatly outnumbered and equipped with too few, worn-out weapons, and only fragmentary supplies of ammunition, opposed the well-supplied Communists who conquered Shanghai. A little band of 70 tanks, which ingenious Chinese originally assembled from scrapped United States tanks, which had been cut in two after the war, accounted for heavy casualties among the invaders before Shanghai was abandoned.

A million troops now march to the anti-Communist forces' call in south China. They are ensconced in territory more adaptable to defense than the northern areas. Given only a little material aid, plus moral support, these men stand ready to hold off further Russian onslaughts. If such aid is not forthcoming, and the frontier against communism is moved southward in Asia, how long will it be before that frontier is, in reality, forced back to the western seaboard of these United States? Not long, our best strategists tell us, realistically.

About the much-talked-of split in Chinese leadership: There have in the past been political differences between Chinese leaders. In a Chinese Government fighting for its life, one leader may have advocated this course; another a different program of defense. Such differences were not unique with the Chinese. But now, with China at bay and the Russian dominated Communists pressing to the south—with the Chinese in territory already overrun by the Communists rising in rebellion against tightening bands of communistic autocracy, a new unity is emerging. That unity will be made effective against communism in a ratio equal to American encouragement and material aid.

We can still save south China from communism. And it will take no great outpouring of American funds comparable to the aid which we are extending in Europe. Gen. Claire Chennault, who protected Chinese cities from Japanese bombs with 250 volunteer pilots and \$8,000,000 of American money in World War II, has estimated that an aid program of about \$200,000,000 will begin the task of retarding communism in the East. The United States Military Establishment has on hand ample equipment for air, ground, and ammunition support of the Chinese anti-Communist forces, which cannot be used in the equally necessary military aid-to-Europe program. This material should be shipped immediately to China, and utilized under strict American supervision, to begin the work of halting the Communist tide in Asia.

No denials have sounded to American strategists' warnings that if China goes Communist the East goes Red: French Indochina, Siam, Pakistan, India, Japan, the Philippines. Where will it end? The one overriding doctrine of communism is world conquest. The Reds fix no limits on their aims. They want the world. The time to stop them is now, for the cost and effort of stopping them goes up with every new Communist conquest.

The over-all stakes in the Orient are far too great for puny considerations of individual corruption to affect this dark picture in a vast, important area of the world. There is corruption in high places in most governments of the world. We have, for example, our political bosses even in America. But only Communist propaganda would suggest withholding national aid because of such isolated instances of dishonesty. The overriding issue in the East today is the question of communism versus democracy; not the sins of a few individual malefactors.

It is time to act on the over-all issue. Let lesser considerations wait until freedom is first assured. That is the big thing. And if we hope to save freedom in the East, we must not delay.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks and include certain tables and statistics which I have prepared.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any member of the Committee on Ways and Means may be permitted to file a report on the bill H. R. 5327 at any time up until midnight tonight.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania explain the matter.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, this is a measure extending for 1 year the provisions of a measure which has been in existence for 4 years with respect to the tariff on scrap.

Mr. HALLECK. Has the gentleman conferred with any of the majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes, I discussed the bill in committee this morning. I feel confident that the bill will be reported unanimously this afternoon. The law expired on yesterday. I assure the gentleman from Indiana that unless the bill is reported out unanimously by the committee, no report will be filed today.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### THE SEAL OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, one of the things I noticed when I came to this historic Chamber was the fact that the seal of the great State of Oklahoma is immediately above the Speaker's desk. I hope that when the change is made and this historic Chamber goes under a remodeling process, and has a new look to it, that that seal will remain just where it is. I believe it should remain there above the Speaker's desk.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

#### MAKING AVAILABLE CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2282, an act to make certain Government-owned facilities available for international broadcasting in the furtherance of authorized programs of the Department of State, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, strike out "(or the War Assets Administration, if such property has been declared surplus)."

Page 2, line 15, strike out "are" and insert "is."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS]?

Mr. HALLECK. Reserving the right to object, I understand this is just to agree to certain amendments to a measure already passed by the House?

Mr. RICHARDS. That is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. And the gentleman has cleared it with the Republican members on the Foreign Affairs Committee?

Mr. RICHARDS. I have, with the ranking minority member and other members of the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, some of the world's most valuable work in medical research is being done by a little known branch of the United States Army—the Army Chemical Corps. It is this branch of the service which is charged with gas warfare and bacteriological warfare, at

mention of which most civilians shudder and pass on to gentler topics.

But this is the branch of the service which did the preliminary work leading to the now successful techniques used in the cure of blue babies. This is the branch of the service which has pointed the way to possible control of epilepsy. This is the branch of the service which produced some of today's most valuable insecticides and rodenticides.

These things the Chemical Corps considers a part of its peacetime job. Some of its people, military and civilian, are internationally known scientists and medical men. They are doing a job for the Government despite the fact that most of them could command higher salaries and possibly greater renown elsewhere.

But let us go back to gas warfare and bacteriological warfare. In addition to developmental work, the Corps also is working feverishly to perfect defenses against these dread weapons. It is taking the common-sense view that future war may involve the use of one or both, with or without our consent, and that we must be prepared accordingly.

There is no point in minimizing the horror of these weapons. Either can produce widespread death in a matter of minutes unless effective countermeasures are at hand. But it is time we realized that war in any form is not a pretty thing. A man, or a child for that matter, is just as dead from a shrapnel burst which tears open his stomach or an atomic blast which burns off his skin as from chemical agents.

Perhaps this would be well to consider: The Chemical Corps which has produced both deadly weapons and great cures may with proper incentive produce a painless war. This is not necessarily pure fancy. The Chemical Corps today may not be far from the production of a gas which temporarily destroys the will to fight but does no lasting harm. That would make short shrift of any aggressor and render his defenses impotent. Such a weapon, properly guarded, could be much more valuable than the atomic bomb, for it would be free from the destructiveness of the atomic bomb.

As a part of the price of war, we have accepted the responsibility of helping to rehabilitate the lives and property of other contestants. We have found this a very costly practice, not much less costly in fact than war.

Would it not be advantageous to be able to fight wars without this constantly increasing cost, without the ever greater destruction of life and property? Even assuming that we could escape invasion, or bombing, or gas, or bacteriological warfare, which is no longer a safe assumption, we in this Nation spent 300,000 lives, \$500,000,000,000, and a great part of our natural resources in World War II. And the rest of the world thinks we got off lightly.

This is not a vain hope which I advance. Ask the Chemical Corps. They think such a job can be done. It is worth trying.

Now, just to show that I am not talking at random, I want to tell you something



about the organization and work of the Chemical Corps.

#### SOME NONMILITARY APPLICATIONS OF CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH

The Chemical Corps, formerly called the Chemical Warfare Service, is one of the Army's seven technical services. Its three main responsibilities to the National Military Establishment are:

First. To develop and procure chemical and other toxicological agents and weapons.

Second. To evolve and teach new techniques and tactics of offensive and defensive toxicological warfare, including defense against atomic weapons.

Third. To invent and perfect methods, techniques, and equipment for detecting and resisting all known toxic agents.

In addition the Chief of the Chemical Corps serves as adviser to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army in all matters pertaining to toxicological warfare.

The largest single peacetime operation of the Chemical Corps is, of course, that of research and development. Efforts toward maintaining America's supremacy in waging and resisting warfare involving fire, smoke, and toxic agents necessitate a never-ending program of basic and advanced scientific research.

Such a research program, conducted by the Nation's foremost scientists in arsenals, colleges, and commercial laboratories from coast to coast, inevitably produces as a byproduct a wealth of nonmilitary discoveries of immense value to industry, agriculture, and medicine.

One important byproduct of chemical warfare research is the development of improved agents for combating insect and rodent pests which are not only of military importance, but destructive economically and a menace to the health of any community. It is perhaps not generally realized that some of the most potent of the newer insecticides and rodenticides were found incidentally in the course of a search for more effective military weapons. Outstanding examples are the insecticides hexaethyl-tetraphosphate—HETP, tetraethyl pyrophosphate—TEPP, and parathion, as well as the rodenticide 1080.

In order to assure to the Nation these potential benefits, the Medical Division of the Chemical Corps routinely examines new compounds produced during synthesis of candidate chemical warfare agents for their possible usefulness as insecticides and rodenticides. A staff of entomologists and toxicologists carries on this work. At the same time, these specialists are actively engaged in finding out how such compounds produce their toxic effects. In this way we learn what vital processes of the pests are susceptible to chemical attack, and what types of chemical structure are most effective in damaging the functions necessary to life.

Such information, fed back to the synthetic chemists through scientific publications, enables him to proceed more swiftly and with greater economy toward his goal of production of better agents for the control of pests and disease-bear-

ing vermin. Knowledge of how compounds act on the body to poison it is also essential for the development of antidotes and methods of treatment for cases of accidental poisoning during their manufacture or use and to the doctor who must apply them.

Thus, the work of Chemical Corps personnel in the fields of insect and rodent control, which arises naturally from the close chemical relationship between compounds which are toxic to various different forms of animal life, provides the community with lasting benefits which reach far beyond the primary objective of military preparedness. Conversely, since many of the vital processes are fundamentally similar in all living organisms, the basic information obtained from studies with insects and rats enables the Chemical Corps to get ahead more rapidly with its principal missions. The entomological group working with the Medical Division has found that insects provide particularly delicate tools for solving some of the problems connected with chemical-warfare research.

When proper precautions are not observed by the individuals who handle insecticides, they may be subjected to the poisonous effects of these toxic materials. Insecticides that contain TEPP and other related substances can produce in man pinpoint vision, weakened heart action, difficulty in breathing, diarrhea, and temporary brain injury as evidenced by convulsions. Such abnormal changes may be partially corrected by the use of the drug atropine. Recently at Army Chemical Center at Edgewood, Md., scientists have found that a new drug, tridione—used in treating epilepsy—controls the convulsions produced by such drugs as this group of insecticides. This treatment is in the experimental stage. If successful, tridione will be an important auxiliary in controlling convulsions which otherwise might be fatal to individuals poisoned by this group of insecticides.

Some other contributions of chemical-warfare research to clinical medicine are described in the following paper by Col. John R. Wood, a medical officer, conducting research at the Army Chemical Center:

#### CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH TO CLINICAL MEDICINE

(By John R. Wood, colonel, Medical Corps)

It is a privilege to have this opportunity to give you a brief account of some of the developments from chemical warfare research which are proving useful to our national health and welfare.

Research and development in chemical warfare were conducted on a substantial scale during the war. In addition to the heavy program of the United States Army Chemical Corps, a large number of projects were undertaken in this country by two OSRD Agencies: the National Defense Research Committee and the Committee on Medical Research. On a smaller scale, experimental work in this field was also carried on by the Navy, the Public Health Service, the Food and Drug Administration, and other agencies. When you add to that the extensive research programs conducted in England and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth, it totals up to a very considerable scientific effort.

It is not my purpose today to review the accomplishments of this vast program, as they apply directly to chemical warfare. It is rather to discuss some of the byproducts of the program. It is inevitable in any large scale research program, conducted by some of our most able scientists, that there will be byproducts of public importance. In the chemical-warfare program, this is fortunately the case in the field of clinical medicine.

Before briefly reviewing these developments, I should like to make it clear that the researches leading to these discoveries, and their applications to the practice of medicine, are the work of many hands in many places, both in this country and abroad. While the Chemical Corps played a part, and sometimes a substantial part, in all of these developments, none of them is wholly the work of any one agency. Time will not permit the crediting of contributions individually to the many investigators, but this is, or will be, duly recorded in the scientific literature.

Early in the war, the Oxford University group in England, under R. A. Peters, began an intensive search for an antidote for the toxic actions of lewisite. You may recall that lewisite is one of the arsenical blister gases, chlorovinyl-dichloro-arsine,  $\text{Cl.CH:CH.As.Cl}$ . Like other active trivalent arsenicals, it combines rapidly and firmly with proteins.

As far back as the early 1900's Heffner and Ehrlich had postulated that trivalent arsenicals are toxic by reason of their attack on the sulfhydryl (SH) groups in vital body proteins. In the 1920's, some proof of this concept was produced by United States Public Health Service workers under Voegtlin, and by two English groups associated with Hopkins and Peters. Voegtlin's group demonstrated on detoxifying effect on arsenic of natural body constituents containing active sulfhydryl groups, such as the amino acid, cysteine, and the tripeptide, glutathione. The English groups demonstrated that arsenic would cause the disappearance of free sulfhydryl in muscle and skin.

Peters' research is a beautiful example of fundamental research paying off in a big way. Time will not permit presentation of all of the interesting details. Very briefly, he proved that trivalent arsenic knocks out enzyme systems containing SH groups, which are vital to body oxidation reactions. He showed that the arsenic-sulfur bond thus formed is dissociable to some extent. He therefore reasoned that if he could discover a relatively nontoxic, synthetic mercaptan, which would form a tighter bond with arsenic than that between arsenic and the SH groups of body proteins, two things might be possible. First, the synthetic mercaptan might compete successfully with body proteins for uncombined arsenic, and second, that it might be able to gradually reverse the combination between arsenic and body proteins. If the latter could be accomplished before the essential body proteins were destroyed, it might be possible to free the SH groups and restore the body proteins to normal. You must admit that the latter was a very optimistic hope.

Peters' group therefore began a detailed biochemical study of available sulfhydryl compounds, both in the test tube and in the living animal. Finding that none met their criteria, they synthesized a series of monothiools and dithiools. It was soon apparent that the dithiools were more effective in competing for arsenic. This led to their discovery of 2,3-dimercapto-propanol, which was given the code name, BAL, for British antilewisite. This compound not only strongly and successfully competes for free arsenic in the body, but, used early, it can actually "unscramble the eggs," by peeling arsenic off of the vital SH groups, and re-

store the essential body proteins to normal. This has been demonstrated in a number of ways. Peters in England, and Sulzberger, Baer, Calvery, and others in this country have reversed the site burns of the skin with BAL, just short of blistering, and restored the skin to normal. Eagle has shown that spermatazoa and trypanosomes, which had become nonmotile and apparently dead due to arsenic poisoning, regained their normal appearance and motility after treatment with BAL. BAL was highly effective in preventing or treating systemic arsenic poisoning in experimental animals, caused by lewisite. BAL therefore ranks as one of the few really specific remedies known to medicine.

The success attained in treating lewisite arsenical poisoning with BAL suggested that it might succeed in antidoting other forms of arsenic poisoning. The most immediately available cases were seven individuals from Army Chemical Center, Md., who had arsenical dermatitis due to the chemical warfare agent, DM. This distressing, itching, skin irritation had persisted in six of these cases, despite all attempts at treatment, for 18 to 50 days. The cases were transferred to Dr. Longcope at Johns Hopkins Hospital and treated with BAL. The response was dramatic. All seven cases were promptly cured in an average of 5 days.

With this spectacular beginning, BAL was placed at the disposal of first 40, later about 200, rapid-treatment centers which were treating syphilis with arsenical drugs. Under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service, BAL was tried in these centers for a variety of the serious arsenical reactions, which occasionally follow the use of the arsenical drugs. The most alarming and highly fatal reaction is that due to poisoning of the brain, commonly called arsenical encephalitis. Fifty-five cases of this type treated with BAL have already been reported. Fifteen of these cases were classed as mild, meaning that they were disoriented, had hallucinations, and were either in a semistupor, or were hyperexcitable. All of these responded promptly to BAL injections and recovered in 2 or 3 days.

Forty cases were severe, meaning that they were in convulsions, or deeply unconscious, and apparently progressing toward a fatal termination. Of these, 31 were treated with BAL within 6 hours of their initial seizure. Twenty-four of these recovered completely in 2 to 7 days, and seven died, a mortality of 23 percent. Of the seven who died, one received wholly inadequate amounts of BAL, and another died 15 days later of causes probably not associated with toxic encephalitis. In the other five fatal cases, BAL failed to do a good enough job to save them.

The remaining nine severe cases were treated late—none earlier than 9 hours, and averaging 72 hours after symptoms began. BAL is less effective under these circumstances, and five of these patients died, a mortality of 55 percent. However, the over-all fatality rate of 22 percent for this series, nearly three-fourths of which were extremely grave cases, is low by comparison with the expected death rate under any other form of treatment.

Another very grave reaction occasionally seen in these rapid-treatment cases is agranulocytosis, a condition in which all of the granular white blood cells are destroyed and the bone marrow injured. There were 11 of these cases treated with BAL. Ten of them recovered rapidly and only one died, which is a very favorable record for these serious cases.

One of the most frequent and distressing reactions seen in these cases is exfoliative dermatitis, in which large areas of the skin inflame, crack open, ooze serum, and develop pustules. The itching and discomfort are intense and the patient is toxic and often gravely ill. The severe cases which survive

usually require from 2 to 3 months for the skin to heal. One hundred and thirty-three such cases have been treated with BAL according to reports from groups in this country and England. About 80 percent of these cases responded promptly to BAL, with marked relief from the distressing symptoms in about 3 days. They show 75 to 90 percent healing of the skin in 2 weeks. This probably represents the maximum benefit due to the neutralization of arsenic in the lesions by BAL. Thereafter, the final bit of healing is by repair of the damaged tissue and the elimination of infection, which is a slower process and not influenced by BAL. However, the over-all time of final healing is shortened to slightly under 40 days, compared to 60 to 90 days when treated by other methods.

Sharp rise of temperature is another type of reaction seen in these cases. Of 44 such cases treated with BAL, 36 recovered in 1 to 3 days, and the other 8 within 8 days. Since this is a self-limiting condition, it is more difficult to assess the value of BAL in these cases.

BAL is definitely of less value for the jaundice and liver injury seen in these cases. It was of probable benefit in only 5 of the 14 cases reported. It was of no value in three cases of aplastic anemia due to arsenical drugs.

There have been four reported cases in which large fatal doses of arsenical drugs were injected into patients by error, and treated with BAL in attempt to save their lives. The first of these cases was grossly undertreated and died. The other three dramatically recovered, without the development of serious symptoms.

Experimental work by the Chemical Corps and the University of Chicago Toxicity Laboratory has shown that BAL, or certain of its analogues, is very effective for the treatment of poisoning by other toxic metals, such as mercury, zinc, and cadmium. Similar work by the Food and Drug Administration has shown BAL to be an effective antidote for poisoning by antimony, bismuth, chromium, nickel, and mercury.

Based upon our experimental data on the favorable effects of BAL on mercury poisoning, Dr. Longcope made arrangements with the hospitals and police department of Baltimore to send all bichloride of mercury poisoning cases to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he could treat them with BAL. Forty-three cases have now been so treated with only two deaths—an astoundingly low mortality.

To be fair to BAL, I should say a few words about the cases that died. The first was a 67-year-old woman, who had already lost one kidney and had heart disease. She took 1 gram of bichloride and then slashed both wrists and practically bled to death. She was not admitted to the hospital until 13 hours after taking poison. She was unconscious, in profound shock, and no pulse could be felt. Besides, she was the first case treated and received very inadequate amounts of BAL. The other fatality was a 55-year-old woman in nearly as bad shape, who had taken twice as much bichloride, 6 hours before admission to hospital.

The best comparison of cases can be made by disregarding all of those who took less than 1 gram of bichloride (since practically all of these recover anyway) and all of those whose treatment was begun more than 4 hours after taking the poison (since by that time the poison has been absorbed and much of the damage is irreparable). This would then consider cases who swallowed 1 to 20 grams of bichloride of mercury and were treated at Johns Hopkins Hospital within 4 hours. There were 86 such cases treated by the best known methods before BAL was available. Twenty-seven, or approximately one-third, of these cases died. In the BAL-treated series there were 24 such cases, and none of them died, which is a remarkable difference.

But this is not the whole story. You are not doubt aware that mercury poisoning is a lingering and extremely distressing illness, often requiring weeks to months for recovery of the survivors. In striking contrast, the BAL treated cases improve in a few hours, and all cases treated within 4 hours were completely well in 2½ to 7 days. Cases treated late recover more slowly, because of damage to the kidneys, which has already occurred. The longest case in this series was treated 19 hours after swallowing three bichloride tablets, but even she was completely well in 3 weeks.

Recently BAL has been applied to the treatment of gold poisoning. This sometimes occurs during the treatment of arthritis with gold pharmaceuticals. Toxic reactions to gold are quite serious and may result in severe exfoliative dermatitis, agranulocytosis, or encephalitis, remarkably like those seen in arsenic poisoning. Thus far, 12 cases treated with BAL have been reported from three clinics. Ten of these were exfoliative dermatitis. Nine recovered rapidly, but one failed to respond and died. One was a severe encephalitis case, who had also internal hemorrhages, and had lost all of his blood platelets. The patient dramatically improved under BAL treatment, with prompt regaining of consciousness and cessation of bleeding; he went on to rapid recovery. The other case was an agranulocytosis, whose granular white blood cell count dropped to practically zero and he became gravely ill. His recovery was rapid under BAL, and in just 12 days his blood count was normal and remained so.

Experimental work to date has shown that BAL is of no value for poisoning by lead, thallium, or selenium. In spite of this, I think that you will agree that BAL offers new hope, probably of a different order of magnitude, for the treatment of many of the common metal poisonings. BAL in oil is now commercially available from Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore.

Some have considered it surprising that any of the war gases should prove useful as drugs. When it is remembered, however, that the term "highly toxic chemical" is practically synonymous with "highly active drug," there is less wonder that intensive studies of such compounds should reveal some of value to the physician. The nitrogen mustards are typical examples. Mechanism studies soon revealed that these compounds, when injected by vein, had a highly destructive effect on white blood cells, the lymph glands, and bone marrow. This suggested their use in the leukemias, in which there is an overproduction of white blood cells, and in Hodgkin's disease and lymphosarcoma, in which there are tumor growths of the lymph glands. These are all fatal forms of cancer. From a cautious beginning the trial of the nitrogen mustards in cancer has now spread to at least 126 clinics, and hundreds of cases are now under treatment. More than 20,000 doses of HN-2 hydrochloride have been sent to these clinics and more than 500 case reports have been collected by the National Research Council Committee on Growth. The nitrogen mustards for this work were prepared by the Chemical Corps. The treatment sets are made up by Merck & Co., Inc., and are distributed for clinical study by the National Research Council Committee on Growth.

Clinical trials have been expanded to include a variety of types of cancer. The committee on growth is now compiling and summarizing data from the case reports, which will be published in due course. The first of these summaries has been released in mimeograph form (15). It gives the results in 30 cases of various types of cancer of the lungs. Seventy percent of these cases obtained a definite favorable response, with remissions lasting 3 weeks to 6 months, but none were cured. All 21 cases had decreased



or abolished cough and sputum, relief from shortness of breath and disappearance of bleeding from the lung. Most cases gained in strength, weight and appetite and in many the lung tumor greatly diminished in size. However, 30 percent of the cases obtained no significant benefit from treatment with HN-2.

Approximately 160 cases of cancer of all types, treated with nitrogen mustards, have now been reported in the medical literature. It is clear from the reports thus far that the nitrogen mustards probably do not cure any form of cancer, but they do prolong life in many instances, and bring about remarkable remissions in some cases. They are most effective in Hodgkin's disease and in certain forms of cancer of the lungs, where they appear to induce good remissions in about 70 percent of the cases. The response of lymphosarcoma is spotty, and the remissions are short-lived. They accomplish about as much in the leukemias as X-ray, but they are of less value than X-ray in most other forms of cancer.

It is too early yet to draw many firm conclusions about the value of these agents in controlling cancer, but certain tentative conclusions appear to be justified. If the cancer is operable, surgery is still the treatment of choice. If the disease is not operable, but is localized, intensive X-ray or radium therapy is the method of choice. If the disease is widespread, or if it responds poorly to X-ray, the nitrogen mustards should be tried, either alone, or in combination with X-ray.

HN-2 merits consideration as the treatment of choice in three types of cases. First, in cases of Hodgkin's disease, when the cancer process is scattered widely over the body. In these cases sufficient X-ray to induce a remission cannot be given. X-ray to so extensive an area would endanger the life of the patient. Second, for cancer of the lung, when the main internal vein in the chest (the vena cava) is partially obstructed by pressure of the tumor. X-ray in these cases causes the tumor to swell and further compress the vena cava, resulting in dangerous edema. Nitrogen mustard does not cause the tumor to swell and avoids this risk. Third, the so-called X-ray-fast cases, which no longer respond to X-ray or other forms of cancer therapy. HN-2 will induce a remission in at least some of these cases, and a few such cases have been reported as again becoming susceptible to X-ray, after HN-2 treatment.

The only nitrogen mustards released for clinical trial so far are the hydrochloride salts of HN-1, HN-2, and HN-3. These are respectively the hydrochlorides of ethyl-bis(beta-chloroethyl)amine, methyl-bis(beta-chloroethyl)amine, and tris(beta-chloroethyl)amine. HN-1 has too weak a cytotoxic effect and has been discarded. HN-3 is too toxic and causes clots to form in the vein at the site of injection. HN-2 is clearly the best of the three as a treatment agent. However, all three of these were selected and developed on the basis of their value as chemical warfare agents, and not because they were the best therapeutic drugs. Nearly 100 additional nitrogen mustards have now been prepared. They are being intensively studied as possible cancer drugs in a coordinated program. The work is being done at Edgewood by the Chemical Corps and Johns Hopkins University Medical School, in New York by the Memorial Hospital and Sloan-Kettering Institute, in Chicago by the University of Chicago Toxicity Laboratory, and in Birmingham by the Southern Research Institute. Much of the work is supported by grants from the American Cancer Society.

Thus far, 3 new nitrogen mustards have appeared to be excellent in animal studies. These are all diamines, with 4 beta-chloroethyl groups, 2 on each nitrogen. One is the 1:2-ethane diamine; another is the 1:3

propane diamine; and the third is the 2-chloro-1:3 propane diamine. The ethane compound has not yet reached clinical trial, but the two propane compounds have had a brief trial in cancer patients at Memorial Hospital. The 2-chloro-propane compound caused alarming but transitory toxic psychoses in 4 of 30 cases treated, so this drug was discontinued in favor of the unchlorinated propane compound. In general, the results were almost identical with those obtained with HN-2, except that the remissions induced in 16 of 25 leukemia cases of various types appear to be possibly better than has been accomplished with HN-2. Oddly, this propane diamine compound causes much less nausea and vomiting than HN-2, but does cause temporary dizziness, which has not been noted to occur with HN-2.

Eight other nitrogen mustards appear thus far to be equally as effective as HN-2 in animal tests, but only the bromine analogue of HN-2 has been tested clinically. This caused too much nausea and vomiting, and clotting in the vein at the site of injection. It has been discarded as a clinical drug.

Only about 30 of the nitrogen mustards have been completely studied, to the point of clinical trial, or discarding them. Many others yet remain to be tested. The search is continuing for compounds which have a higher specificity for cancer cells and a lower general toxicity. Only time can tell whether any will be found.

Another of the new chemical warfare agents, which has found its place in clinical medicine, is di-isopropyl fluorophosphate, now abbreviated to "DFP" in the scientific literature. Studies of the mechanism of action of this compound at Edgewood and elsewhere revealed that it would destroy the enzyme, cholinesterase. This was a unique property, not possessed by any other known drug, since other drugs merely suppress the enzyme for a few hours.

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the function of cholinesterase in the body, I should say a few words about it. It occurs in many tissues of the body, but it is highly concentrated in the nervous system, particularly in nerve ganglia and at the terminal ends of the nerves. In the passage of a nerve impulse, say from brain to muscle, the impulse must pass across certain gaps, or connections in the nerve path, called synapses. The passage of the impulse is made possible at these points by the liberation of tiny quantities of acetylcholine at the nerve endings. However, the acetylcholine must be quickly gotten rid of, or the nerve will continue to fire impulses past the synapse. This would cause the muscle to be overstimulated and go out of control. The rapid destruction of these tiny charges of acetylcholine is a function of the cholinesterase concentrated at these points. This enzyme splits acetylcholine to choline and acetic acid with extreme rapidity. Thus, only the main impulse passes, and the multiple sub-threshold impulses are stopped.

If all cholinesterase is knocked out, a variety of severe and distressing symptoms occur, followed by convulsions and death. If, however, only a fraction of the esterase is destroyed, then the effects which follow will depend upon the degree of depletion of the enzyme in the various parts of the nervous system. Thus, by controlling the dose of a drug like DFP, it is possible to reduce the cholinesterase more strongly in the most sensitive parts of the nervous system, without significant effects on the more resistant parts.

Studies of DFP indicated that the autonomic nerves which control certain involuntary smooth muscles were affected by the smallest doses of DFP. If the drug is injected, the muscles of the intestine and urinary bladder are very sensitive. If locally applied, either as a vapor or solution, two other sets of involuntary muscles are ex-

tremely sensitive. These are the muscles which control the size of the pupil of the eye, and the muscles which control the diameter of the smaller air passages in the lungs. In each of these systems, DFP causes a strong contraction of the muscles concerned. It is possible to counteract these effects by the use of atropine.

If atropine is used to control the effects of DFP on these sensitive structures, it is possible to give larger doses, until the more resistant parts of the nervous system begin to be affected. It was hoped in this way to be able to give enough DFP to affect the nerve endings in the muscles, or its too rapid destruction by too much cholinesterase at these points.

Considerable experience with a drug called prostigmin, which suppresses cholinesterase for several hours, had shown that this type of treatment is the only satisfactory one to induce a return of strength to the weak muscles. However, prostigmin has two disadvantages. Its effects last such a short time that a severe myasthenic must take many doses per 24 hours. Prostigmin is also quite expensive, and the severe myasthenic must budget one to several dollars per day just for the purchase of the drug. DFP, on the other hand, has a very prolonged effect and is quite cheap.

It was therefore with some enthusiasm that our staff at Edgewood and a group under Comroe at the University of Pennsylvania jointly undertook the clinical trial of DFP, first in normal men, and then in myasthenic patients. Arrangements were also made with the Johns Hopkins Hospital to have Dr. A. N. Harvey and Dr. David Grob undertake similar studies, plus some very ingenious mechanism of action studies of DFP in human patients, proposed by Harvey.

Trials in the normal subjects soon revealed that the dose of DFP which could be tolerated by man was very small, because of its high toxicity for the brain and other sensitive regions of the nervous system. Myasthenics similarly could tolerate only small doses. Seventeen myasthenics were carefully chosen for treatment, to represent all degrees of severity and distributions of the disease among the various muscle groups of the body. Of these, 13 had appreciable gains in strength from DFP treatment. Two more were greatly improved, but it could not be certain whether the improvement was due to DFP, or to natural remissions which occur in this disease. Only two were not benefited at all.

In spite of this statistically favorable record, DFP must be considered essentially a failure in myasthenia gravis. None of the patients gained as much in strength from DFP as from prostigmine and only one patient preferred DFP. Annoying side actions occur in many cases in spite of atropine, such as sensations of drifting, frequent dreams, and occasional wild nightmares.

It would not be right to leave you with the impression that DFP is entirely useless for myasthenia gravis. All investigators have shown that, in all but the severe cases, small doses of DFP enable the patient to materially reduce his requirement for the expensive prostigmine. Its prolonged action enables the bad cases to arise in the morning, whereas without it they are prostrate in bed, until a morning dose of prostigmine can take effect. It also lessens the chance of the rapid and sometimes dangerous let-downs that some of the patients suffer on prostigmine alone. A much fairer appraisal is that DFP alone will adequately control only a very limited number of mild to moderate cases, but in combination with prostigmine it may be a useful adjunct in the treatment of myasthenia gravis.

Our next clinical application of DFP met with much greater success. There is a serious eye disease, called glaucoma, in which the pressure develops in the eyeball. This

leads to marked impairment of vision, and unless the pressure is relieved will cause blindness in a high percentage of cases. The only nonsurgical treatment is the use of drugs which cause constriction of the pupil, thus affording better absorption of the excess fluids from the interior of the eyeball. Certain drugs, such as eserine and prostigmine, will do this, but their action is of short duration, and they must be applied at frequent intervals. You will recall that the local application of very small amounts of DFP in the eye causes the pupil to constrict to pin-point size. Its action is also very prolonged, the pupillary constriction usually lasting one to several days in the normal eye.

Accordingly, arrangements were made to have a clinical study of DFP in normal eyes and glaucoma at the University of Pennsylvania by Leopold and Comroe. The results in glaucoma have been very favorable. It has not failed once to control the disease in any case which could be controlled by any other drug, or combination of drugs. But more important, it succeeded in controlling glaucoma in 36 of 78 eyes when all other drugs had failed. In addition, the effects of DFP were so prolonged that its administration was required only one-fifth as often as other drugs, averaging less than six doses per week. It offers an economic advantage, too. The one-tenth of 1 percent solution of DFP costs very little. The other drugs are relatively expensive. This ophthalmic solution may be obtained for clinical trial from Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

You will recall that small injected doses of DFP cause contraction of the intestine and urinary bladder. Dr. Harvey's group at the Johns Hopkins Hospital has made clinical studies of DFP for the treatment of conditions in which these organs are involved.

It was applied first for the relief of urinary retention and distention of the bladder, which often occurs after general anesthesia and in invalids during prolonged confinement to bed. It has now been applied to some 60 such cases with excellent results. It fails only when the nerve supply to the bladder has been blocked or destroyed. The dose required (1 to 2 milligrams in sterile peanut oil given intramuscularly) is too small to cause undesirable side effects.

I should like to conclude this discussion by revealing to you the results of the latest clinical application of DFP by Dr. Harvey's group at Johns Hopkins. This may well prove to be one of the most significant contributions of chemical-warfare research to clinical medicine. One of the most troublesome and frequent conditions following abdominal surgery is paralytic ileus, in which the motility of the intestine is lost and the bowel distends with gas. The condition also occurs in severe illness, such as pneumonia, peritonitis, and diseases of the spinal cord. In moderate cases the patient is miserable, with nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Severe cases are alarming; the patient becomes toxic—even shock and death may result. Available means of treatment have heretofore been quite disturbing to these ill patients and rather unsatisfactory in the severe cases.

DFP has now been applied to 64 cases of paralytic ileus. All of these were difficult cases which had not been relieved by the usual measures, that is, passage of the rectal flatus tube and injections of prostigmine and pitressin. Forty-six of them were severe cases.

DFP acts first to sensitize the nonmotile, distended gut and gives it tone. This occurred in a uniform manner in all 64 cases within 1 to 2 hours after an intramuscular injection of just 2 milligrams of DFP in peanut oil. If the case is a moderate one, rhythmic contractions of the intestine may start spontaneously, shortly after the gut becomes sensitized. The contractions are usually more gentle than the forceful contractions which often follow the adminis-

tration of other drugs, and painful cramping was rarely encountered. Due to the prolonged action of DFP, the rhythmic movements of the intestine continue for 2 to 5 hours, bringing striking relief of the distressing condition. Ordinarily, one or two more doses of just 1 milligram each of DFP, spaced 12 hours apart, is sufficient to give complete relief to these cases.

In the severe cases, the DFP-sensitized intestine usually will not begin rhythmic contractions spontaneously. If not, small doses of prostigmine (0.5 to 1 mg.) or pitressin (10 to 20 units), or both, are given about 3 to 7 hours after the DFP. You will recall that all of these cases had failed to respond to these drugs before DFP was given. Now the story is different. All cases sensitized with DFP responded promptly and dramatically to these drugs, but instead of the usual short, rather violent, cramping action, the contractions of the intestine were more gentle, effective, and continued for 2 to 5 hours. Subsequently, 2 additional doses of 1 milligram each of DFP are given at 12 hourly intervals, followed in 3 to 7 hours by prostigmine or pitressin. Thereafter, only 1 milligram of DFP is given per day, if necessary, to prevent or treat recurrence of the distension, to a total of not more than 10 milligrams. DFP has not failed once in 64 straight cases.

When a potential new war gas, such as DFP, can be directed to the relief of so much human misery, it is a source of satisfaction to be associated with chemical-warfare research.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE BASING-POINT SYSTEM AS PRACTICED BY CEMENT AND STEEL INDUSTRIES UN-AMERICAN

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein certain statements, excerpts, and other matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules on yesterday reported a rule for the consideration of S. 1008, which is known as the O'Mahoney substitute for the moratorium bills that were proposed by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]. This bill, to my mind, will be detrimental to the public interest; it should be defeated. There are many reasons why it should be defeated; I shall not attempt to outline them here now, but I do desire to insert in the RECORD, permission having already been granted for that purpose, the testimony of Mr. Edgar S. Idol, before the House Small Business Committee on the basing-point system this morning.

TRUCKS AND WATERWAYS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN FAVOR OF RAILROADS

The trucking associations complain—and they have a right to complain—about the basing-point system, because the cement companies will not permit cement to be delivered at the mill. There is one case up here in New York where they needed cement 29 miles away; the contractor wanted to send his trucks to the cement mill and get the cement, but the cement company would not permit it because they must charge railroad freight rates. That is discrimination

against not only the trucking associations, and the truckers, but it is discrimination against the waterways. It compels the use of the railroads only. That is your basing-point system. It compels you to pay freight rates that the cement company has not paid. It is an imaginary, it is a phantom freight. It is a bad system. It is un-American. It is a cartel system. It is price fixing which encourages monopolies and trusts.

FARMERS AGAINST RESTORING PITTSBURGH-PLUS

In addition to that, I want to place in the RECORD a statement from a representative of the National Farmers Union in which you will find that Mr. McDonald, who was the witness, testified about this Supreme Court decision in the Pittsburgh-plus case in 1924. He shows where the farmers in the Middle West, or certain sections thereof, were compelled to spend a million dollars annually in imaginary, in phantom freight that did not exist at all, absolutely ruining the farmers by these imaginary and phantom freight rates. If this bill passes it will restore the old Pittsburgh-plus system which was outlawed in 1924. So I ask you to consider very carefully his testimony.

SMALL COLORADO MANUFACTURING INJURED BY BASING POINT

I also have a letter from a small manufacturer out in Denver, Colo., who manufactures specialties of different kinds, including coat hangers and things like that. Although they get their raw material 118 miles away from their plant, right there in Colorado, they are compelled to pay a freight rate from Chicago, approximately 1,000 miles away. That is not the American system, that is not free enterprise. It is monopoly; it is the trust controlling the situation. I shall insert in the RECORD copy of letter from the secretary and treasurer of that association and a copy of her testimony before another committee in the Senate which discloses that small business cannot exist under a basing-point system in competition with the monopolies and trusts that will be enthroned under that kind of a system.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am very delighted that the gentleman from Texas has taken such an interest and has made a study of this problem. As the gentleman knows, I am from the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

This question is one of tremendous importance to my congressional district. I confess it seems to me that there is a matter of principle involved, a matter of the economy of the country as a whole involved. If I wanted to take a selfish viewpoint I could say I oppose the position of the gentleman, but I am not yet prepared to say that. I am only prepared to say at this time I am highly delighted that the gentleman is furnishing for the benefit of the Members of the House and the country at large a résumé of his study of the problem. I am very glad of the opportunity to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Texas because I know he has the respect and



the regard of every Member and that his conclusions are worthy of the deepest consideration.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania very kindly.

I may say, too, it is generally thought that the State of Pennsylvania will be helped by the basing-point system because most of the cement is produced in Pennsylvania and most of the steel is produced in that State. But I want to say right here and now it will not help the people of Pennsylvania. It has been contended in full-page ads: "Come to Pittsburgh. Bring your plants here where you can buy your raw material cheaper and not have to pay out freight, if any, to manufacturers of materials fabricated from steel going to Pittsburgh."

That does not make sense. They would have to pay a higher freight rate on the finished article, whatever it is, out to the market. It is better for the fabricator to remain at Denver, Colo., or Little Rock, Ark., or wherever he is, and pay a freight rate on the raw material from Pittsburgh. He can afford to do it because it is cheaper on the raw material than it is on the finished product, and at Little Rock, for instance, whatever he is making on the finished product, he has an advantage over the same type of fabricator in Pittsburgh, Pa., who gets his steel there and then attempts to send it to Little Rock and pay the higher freight rate on the finished product and sell in competition with the Little Rock man.

The basing-point policy is absolutely contrary to everything that the American people ever stood for, and if this bill is adopted and the Pittsburgh-plus system is restored, and the basing-point system is restored, it is the longest step in the direction of legalizing monopolies and trusts in this country that the Congress has ever attempted.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I would like it understood that the so-called Pittsburgh-plus system and the so-called basing-point system is not any proposition that has been fathered or encouraged by the Government of the United States or by the Congress.

Mr. PATMAN. It has been outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. EBERHARTER. But previous to that it was simply a system developed by the business interests of this country, and I would not like the general public to believe that it ever had the approval or disapproval of the Congress of the United States or any of its executive agencies. It was simply a matter of business practice.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right, built up by monopolies and trusts, and that is the reason that the Cement Trust will not permit cement to be transported by trucks or by waterways. They must have one method of transportation that they all know and understand, where the freight rates are rigidly fixed, and that is railroad freight rates. Then they can have identical prices throughout the country down to the sixth decimal point, like they have had in the past. It is also

true that the United States Steel Corp. owns the biggest cement plant in the world. Railroads are big users of steel. The Supreme Court outlawed identical prices; they said they were wrong; they were against the public interest. Now this bill will absolutely legalize identical prices. The word "identical" is used in the bill itself. It says it will not be unlawful to have identical prices at different points. For competitors, mind you, it is absolutely wrong. It is un-American, and I cannot conceive of this Congress passing any such bill as that.

The statements and letter above referred to are as follows:

STATEMENT OF ANGUS McDONALD, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, ON S. 1008, AN ACT TO DEFINE THE APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT AND THE CLAYTON ACT TO CERTAIN PRICING PRACTICES, TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 1, 1949

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as a representative of the National Farmers Union I am here to state the position of my organization in regard to S. 1008 which amends the Clayton Act in regard to price discrimination and freight absorption. In our view, this amendment cuts the heart out of our antitrust laws, repeals section 2 of the Clayton Act, which contains the revisions of the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act, and legalizes the old Pittsburgh-plus practices which, it was proved in 1924, cost American farmers hundreds of millions of dollars.

Before I proceed to a consideration of the several discrimination cases and our analysis of S. 1008, I would like to explain why our organization, as well as American farmers in general, has been traditionally opposed to basing-point price systems and to any kind of price discrimination which gave to the seller a varying mill net return. Agriculture is the most highly competitive group in our economy and, therefore, farmers have no means of engaging in price discrimination or setting up pricing systems with varying mill net returns except under very exceptional and temporary circumstances.

A farmer cannot set up a price system under which he charges one customer more than another for the simple reason that as soon as he started discriminating, farmers in competition would undersell him as soon as the discrimination became known. Therefore, the farmer in his business has no interest in seeking to exact from the general public charges for phantom freight or charges which would result from any other monopolistic practice.

The farmer, however, does have an interest in seeking to prevent price systems and monopolistic practices which extract from him charges which are in excess of those existing in a free competitive system. In the past, farmers have been cheated out of billions of dollars because they had to pay excessive prices resulting from Pittsburgh-plus and other basing-point price systems. The record is clear that the farmer has nothing to gain and much to lose by the existence of so-called uniform pricing systems. Let me quote briefly from a decision of the United States Supreme Court, 1924. This opinion outlawed the Pittsburgh-plus prices because it was proved that farmers and others paid many million dollars because of the operation of this monopolistic price system:

"Deere & Co., farm implement manufacturers, pay \$488,400 annually as imaginary freight, while the farmers who purchase their implements must pay over double this amount, or over \$1,000,000 annually, as extra prices for Deere & Co.'s implements, because of this imaginary freight item. In other

words, for every dollar which the farm-implement companies pay as Pittsburgh-plus, the farmers must pay more than double every such dollar, because to the actual Pittsburgh-plus paid by the farm-implement manufacturer must be added the various percentages of overhead, selling expenses, and profits which are borne in the ordinary course of business. The figures are undisputed in the record. As the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing more than a million and a quarter farmers, testified, the double Pittsburgh-plus imaginary freight thus paid by the farmers in only 11 Middle Western States amounted to around \$30,000,000 annually. The farmers in the other States would use even more steel than those in the 11 States figured in the calculations. The Emerson-Brantingham Co., a farm implement manufacturing company pays around \$100,000 annually as Pittsburgh-plus imaginary freight, which means that its customers must pay around \$200,000 annually more than they would have to pay if the Chicago district mills eliminated Pittsburgh-plus as hereinabove mentioned. The Litchfield Manufacturing Co., a farm implement manufacturing company, pays \$68,000 annually as imaginary freight, and its customers pay twice that amount. Pittsburgh-plus resulted in an addition to the list prices of J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., an agricultural implement manufacturing company, in 1920, of \$509,033, which amount the farmers would have saved if Pittsburgh-plus had not been charged. A Minneapolis manufacturer pays \$84,000 annually as Pittsburgh-plus, and so on" (U. S. Supreme Court, 1924).

Successive cases have indicated that such excessive charges are the inevitable result of such monopolistic system. There have, of course, been many variations in the methods devised by greedy groups and unscrupulous attorneys when they sought to evade our antitrust laws. But there is one characteristic common to all of these methods, and that is that they all employed price discriminations. That is, they did not sell to all customers at the same price but picked out a favorite few so that the rest would go out of business. This was the tactic employed in the recent Standard Oil case. The Standard Oil Co. selected out of 357 customers 4 big concerns who acted both as wholesalers and retailers. At the time of the action these four big concerns were systematically putting out of business the other 353.

Now we are told by experts who have made a lifetime study of such practices that this legislation S. 1008 legalizes such practices and not only undoes the work of the United States court of appeals in the seventh circuit—that is, the recent Standard Oil case—but actually makes legal Pittsburgh-plus, multiple-basing-point price system, price discrimination of every kind, including that involving freight absorption, unless some element of conspiracy can be proved.

Now I would like to discuss S. 1008 in detail. Section 1 says nothing about protecting competition, and it ties the hands of the Federal Trade Commission in looking into monopolistic situations where uniform delivered prices or freight absorption is involved. Section 2 goes even further. It provides that "sellers may absorb freight to meet the low price of a competitor in good faith" no matter if this so-called meeting of competition is such as in the Standard Oil case, which could have resulted in the complete destruction of competition. The way this particular section was amended makes me suspect that the authors were actually working to design a bill which would injure competition. This is indicated by the deletion of the phrase "except where effect of such absorptions will be to substantially lessen competition." If the authors of this legislation did not want to injure competition, why did they delete this phrase? But this

section goes even further. The authors of the bill are anxious that the sky should be the limit in raising or lowering prices to bring about the destruction of competition. Significantly, this phrase is added: "This may include the maintenance, above or below the price of such competitor, of a differential in price which such seller customarily maintains."

Section 3 of S. 1008 is even more far-reaching than section 2. It not only legalizes discriminations which result from freight absorption, phantom freight, etc., but it legalizes price discriminations where no element of transportation costs are involved. Again in this section the authors of the bill struck out any language which would safeguard competition. The opening paragraph, particularly the words "Upon proof being made, at any hearing on a complaint under this section, that there has been discrimination in price the effect of which upon competition may be that prohibited by the preceding subsection" is nonsensical. It doesn't make sense because the words "except where the effect of such absorption of freight will be to substantially lessen competition" were stricken from the bill. In this section, also, the authors seem to feel that they might have overlooked some discrimination or other that wasn't legalized so they added, and I quote, the words in italics in the bill: "and this may include the maintenance, above or below the price of such competitor, of a differential in price which such seller customarily maintains."

In the fourth section there is also an attempt to weaken the Robinson-Patman Act by substituting reasonable probability for the words "substantial and probative evidence."

In conclusion, I would like to refer briefly to the arguments which the proponents of this legislation have put forward. They contend that sellers meeting competition in good faith is made a complete defense that this will result in lower prices to consumers and in so-called hard competition. They also say that if sellers are not allowed to cut prices and discriminate against various buyers that the result would be soft competition.

This is a curious argument. It seems that what we have always considered as fair competition, that is, that a seller always sells to everybody at the same price, is now considered soft and that what we had considered as unfair competition, that is, practices which operated by means of discriminations to destroy competition by the sellers' customers is now considered hard. This argument, of course, is not new. It has always been used when sellers were engaging in monopolistic practices with adverse effects on competition. This was pointed out recently in the Standard Oil case referred to above. I quote from the opinion of the circuit court:

"Now as to the contention that the discriminatory prices here complained of were made in good faith to meet a lower price of a competitor. While the Commission made no finding on this point, it assumed its existence but held contrary to the petitioner's contention, that this was not a defense."

"Prior to June 19, 1936, when the Robinson-Patman Act went into effect, the Clayton Act, section 2, provided:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, \* \* \* either directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities \* \* \* where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same

or different communities made in good faith to meet competition."

"Thus it will be seen that a discrimination in price made in good faith to meet competition was a defense under section 2 of the Clayton Act, as was a showing that the discrimination was made because of cost savings, or proof of the other defenses given by the act. But since large buyers could always get such price meeting by suppliers to justify a discrimination in price in their favor, the purpose of the act to avoid such discrimination was easily evaded."

The evidence thus seems overwhelming that this legislation should not be passed by the Congress. It should not be passed because as stated above, it legalizes price discrimination of any kind, and will allow the reimposition of the old Pittsburgh-plus system and repeals our basic antitrust laws. We, therefore, urge that every Member of Congress use his utmost efforts to bring about the defeat of this legislation.

#### STATEMENT OF EDGAR S. IDOL BEFORE THE HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE ON BASING-POINT LEGISLATION

Mr. Chairman, I appear before your committee as general counsel of American Trucking Associations, Inc., a federation of State associations which include in their membership all types of motor carriers, both private and for hire.

Our industry is made up almost entirely of smaller businesses. Of 24,000 carriers regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, only 2,500 have gross revenues of as much as \$100,000 annually. Only a handful have as many as 500 employees.

While we have made no study of basing-point pricing and its effect on our industry as an over-all proposition, complaints by our members have focused attention on the anti-truck policy followed by cement manufacturers for the purpose of maintaining uniform delivered prices. The history of the subject is set forth in detail in paragraph 11 of Findings of Fact issued by the Federal Trade Commission in Docket No. 3617, dated July 17, 1943. Pertinent excerpts from the findings are as follows:

"The trucking of cement began about 1920. \* \* \* It was general practice to sell cement f. o. b. trucks at the mill at the delivered price applicable to the buyer's destination, less the rail freight to that point. Purchasers quickly realized various advantages from trucking. Respondents also recognized the advantages of trucking to the purchaser, but \* \* \* around 1929 and 1930, \* \* \* began taking active steps to eliminate, discourage, and control the trucking of cement. \* \* \* Numerous respondents stated their reasons for making changes in their trucking policies:

"We could not control deliveries and the many trucking prices disrupted our entire marketing and price structure."

"Uncertainty of price at destination when delivery was made to buyers' trucks at mill."

Summarizing the evidence, the FTC said: "The effect of trucking on prices and distribution was the motivating cause of respondent's action with respect to trucking cement." The FTC reported the effectiveness of action taken to control trucking of cement as follows: Of 116 mills, 85 reported no trucking permitted; 8 reported trucking permitted at a price penalty; 5 reported trucking permitted at full rail destination prices; 1 reported trucking permitted on the basis of destination price at the mill at times, at other times base price plus a 25-cent penalty; 4 reported trucking permitted but limited to certain points; 6 reported trucking permitted at destination prices less freight; only 7 reported permitting trucking on the basis of the mill price without any restriction.

The order of the Federal Trade Commission in the famed Cement case, subsequently up-

held by the Supreme Court, will, when fully enforced, make truck service available to those purchasers who desire it. The order specifically provides that the cement mills must not refuse or decline to allow purchasers "to provide transportation by any means, at any cost, or to any place they may desire."

#### NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW JERSEY CASES EXAMPLES

Enforcement of the order is not yet entirely effective. In a case recently called to our attention a contractor wanted to use motor-carrier service for hauling cement from the plant of the Universal Atlas Cement Co., at Hudson, N. Y., to a road project only 29 miles from the mill. The mill refused to make deliveries direct to the trucks, and insisted that the cement be moved by rail some 20 or 30 miles to a siding from which it still had to be hauled by truck to the location of the job. Inquiries from carriers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey have reached us which indicate that mills in those territories are still following the policy of refusing to make truck deliveries.

However, we have reports from other territories indicating that, since the Cement case decision, other mills have changed their practice and are now routing traffic by either truck or rail, in accordance with the purchaser's desires.

Under present laws we believe that the FTC will be able to eventually enforce compliance with its orders. If the proposed legislation is adopted, it is uncertain whether purchasers will ever be able to secure direct, efficient, and economical truck service from cement mills to their plants.

#### WIRE SPECIALTIES AND MANUFACTURING CORP., Denver, Colo., June 28, 1949.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: Thank you very much for your telegram of June 24 inviting me to testify before the House Small Business Committee regarding the basing-point system. However, it is necessary for me to decline your kind invitation.

Right now we are in the middle of a brutal price war whereby our competition is selling hangers at cost and below cost. The situation has existed since March 1 of this year, and while we are holding our own by trying to take on other products to keep us from going into the red, I feel it is best I remain here.

Enclosed is my statement made before the Capehart committee last November. In all sincerity, we oppose basing-point systems that allow to charge "ghost" freight or a charge for something that doesn't exist on steel items when we are close to a source of supply, not only finished products but raw materials.

If the steel mill we buy from did not make an item that we needed and we had to buy it from another manufacturer some distance away we wouldn't mind paying a legitimate charge for freight, but to pay freight for a thousand miles when the merchandise only travels approximately 118 miles is something we could never understand. It handicapped us very much.

If you care, Mr. PATMAN, to include my statement in the hearings, you are welcome to do so. I wish I could come to Washington in person, but we have spent so much time and money trying to show our lawmakers the evils of the old basing-point system with its "ghost" freight that we are unable to spend more.

Help us all you can, Mr. PATMAN. And thanks again for your kindnesses while I was in Washington last year.

Sincerely yours,

ANN M. OLSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.



## HANDICAPS OF THE STEEL BASING-POINT SYSTEM

I am Ann Olson, of Denver, Colo., secretary-treasurer of Wire Specialties & Manufacturing Corp. We fabricate products of wire and strip and buy from a steel mill at Pueblo.

We want to live and let live. We are not trying to work against big business, any of our suppliers, or customers. We are all forced by established practices to price as our competitors do. It is the old basing-point-ghost-freight system we are opposed to. In my comparisons I am going to use Chicago only, because under the old basing-point system our raw materials were based on the price f. o. b. Chicago.

In this country of ours small businesses are probably in the majority in numbers and dollar volume of business. Small business, as you know, is vital to all and should be considered. Hundreds of other small businesses in our region have similar problems.

Under the old basing-point system with its ghost freight, we had a serious handicap whereby we paid as much as 25 percent more for our raw materials than did our competitors in Chicago because of this ghost freight, but we had to sell our finished products at the same price as Chicago.

If the old basing-point system with its ghost freight is reinstated, we again will be handicapped, or we will be forced to move into the large industrial centers where we can buy our raw products now produced in Colorado at the same prices our competitors pay.

This system made the manufacturer in our territory pay a price for steel equal to his competitors' price in Chicago, plus the freight from Chicago, even though the steel only traveled 118 miles and not approximately 1,000 miles.

This ghost freight allowed a Chicago firm to buy steel in Pueblo, Colo., ship the steel to Chicago, fabricate it, ship it back close to Denver as a finished product cheaper than a Denver manufacturer could buy the steel from Pueblo. Of course, this greatly discouraged fabrication of steel products in our region.

It is almost impossible for a manufacturer in our region (operating under this "ghost" freight handicap) to compete for his own market much less compete in the territory halfway to Chicago. It is utterly impossible for a manufacturer in our region to compete with a Chicago manufacturer and sell in Chicago; while a Chicago manufacturer can compete very nicely in Denver, due again, and only, to the basing-point system with "ghost" freight.

For example, our company in Denver spent approximately \$150,000 last year for raw materials, "ghost" freight to Denver, and freight on its finished products to our customers. All products were distributed west of the Mississippi River and most of our products were distributed in the Rocky Mountain region. Had we been located in Chicago, shipping exactly the same amount of our products to the same customers, bought the same steel from Pueblo, Colo., we would have saved around \$35,000 per year. In spite of all the talk about decentralizing business, this one economic factor (ghost freight) absolutely prohibits it.

The figures I shall mention to you in comparative costs under the old basing-point-ghost freight system (our handicap) will seem unbelievable, yet, they are actual. During the basing-point-ghost freight system in the spring of 1948 the following costs of steel and freight were in effect.

Referring to column No. 1 below—if a carload of steel were shipped from the mill at Pueblo, Colo., or mill near Chicago, then fabricated, then the finished products shipped to the following cities, the cost of raw material, plus freight on the finished products, no other costs included, in Chicago manufacturer's cost per 100 pounds is shown in column No. 1.

Referring to column No. 2, if the same carload of steel were shipped to Denver from mill near Chicago or Pueblo, Colo., the Denver manufacturer's cost of steel, plus "ghost" freight, plus freight on finished products, no other costs included, the Denver manufacturer's cost per 100 pounds is shown in column No. 2.

Shipments to—	Column No. 1, Chicago manufacturer's cost per 100 pounds	Column No. 2, Denver manufacturer's cost per 100 pounds
Chicago.....	\$3.83	\$6.10
Omaha.....	4.53	5.75
Kansas City.....	4.60	5.76
Wichita.....	4.75	5.68
Amarillo.....	5.06	5.80
Salt Lake City.....	5.52	5.82
Denver.....	4.89	4.84

You can see the Denver manufacturer can only compete in Denver while Chicago can sell cheaper in most every other city in the United States.

Chicago's cost is only 5 cents per 100 pounds higher shipping into Denver; while Denver's cost is \$2.27 per 100 pounds higher shipping to Chicago.

Denver cannot even ship to nearby towns in Colorado and be competitive with Chicago, even though the raw materials and finished products were shipped some 2,000 miles less distance.

We have made a diligent study of various pricing systems as they apply to our business. We are convinced that the old basing-point system, with ghost freight, will not allow us to operate in our present location.

We think that the f. o. b. mill pricing plus freight absorption or equalization is a much better system, making for freer competition, less monopoly, will keep business on a more competitive basis, and allow the small manufacturer to buy his raw materials at a price more equal to his competitor's wherever he may be located, be he large or small.

A utopian pricing system in our opinion might be—a pricing system that allows all manufacturers, distributors, and consumers in the United States to pay approximately the same price for most of their purchases. At least there must be some better system for all concerned than the old basing-point-ghost-freight system. Aren't we smart enough to progress in pricing systems as we are in other things?

We realize the difficulty your committee must have to get sufficient, correct, unbiased data from all the people in the United States and then make a just decision for all of us. But please don't handicap small business and our section of the country too much for you will kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and prevent us—small businesses and our section of the country—from buying the products of big business. Each section of the United States must prosper or they cannot trade with other sections and make our Nation as strong as we need be.

## BIFLE DAY

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, on next July 4, the traditional annual celebration of the Fourth of July will be held at Piggott, Ark. Piggott is long known for its annual celebration of this date. This year the celebration takes on special significance because the people of Piggott and Clay County with their

friends from far and wide are going to honor one of their best-loved sons, Leslie Bifle, Secretary of the United States Senate, and a genuine friend of everyone in Washington from Arkansas.

The idea of Bifle Day celebration in Arkansas combined with the traditional Fourth of July day at Piggott, was truly a case of spontaneous combustion—the idea having apparently originated in the minds of numerous friends of Bifle's in Piggott and other sections of the State spontaneously.

When a few of his close friends, still residents of Piggott, mentioned the idea to other friends of Bifle's in Washington and other sections of the country, they immediately had to put on hydraulic four-wheel brakes because everyone concerned had ideas for making the celebration one of the greatest things held in this country, and out of all proportion to the original idea of the home folks' celebration honoring a home-town boy.

The event could not possibly, however, be held to a purely home-town expression of appreciation of the outstanding public service of their hero, and they were compelled to let other friends of Bifle's in on the party, as well as being compelled to adopt some of their outstanding suggestions; one being the idea of having the noted sculptor, Felix de Weldon, make a bust of Bifle to be permanently placed in the Federal Building at Piggott, together with a scroll in his honor and bearing names of a few of his close friends from points outside of his home town.

It is no exaggeration to state that in a study of popularity and Nation-wide friendship of any public official that has ever served in our Capital City, the record reveals that undoubtedly Les Bifle has more friends in all walks of life than most any other public official in the history of our country—men and women in high and important public and social circles throughout America.

It is indeed difficult, if not impossible to find anyone who has had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Bifle who is not completely devoted to him. If there is one man in public office, regardless of party affiliations, who has the friendship and devotion of the leaders of both parties, it is Les Bifle.

It is interesting to note that the records reveal that he is the only man elected unanimously by the Senate to the important office of Secretary of the Senate, and although he is an ardent and lifelong Democrat, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows that when he was nominated for the present office, the warmest and most enthusiastic comments made in his behalf came from leaders of the Republican Party.

In conclusion, I am certain that you will agree with me in the statement that Les Bifle is undoubtedly one of the best-loved men of our Nation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I infer from my friend's remarks that Les Bifle was born in Piggott, Ark.?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes. The traditional Fourth of July celebration at Piggott will carry new significance this time in that it will be Les Biffle Day.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman referred to him as a "home-town boy" of Piggott. The people there are to be congratulated on honoring him. He has made a name for himself and is recognized everywhere throughout the United States. Les Biffle is one of the outstanding men of this era. He is not only a great American but he wields tremendous influence, and has for years, and let us hope he will for many years to come, on governmental affairs, particularly on the Federal level, and I assume on the State level. He is also a great Democrat. Coming from Massachusetts, I am proud to join in the commendatory remarks made by my friend from Arkansas and to emphasize as strongly as I possibly can that Les Biffle is not only respected and admired but beloved by everyone who knows him, without regard to party affiliation. Particularly, speaking as one Democrat to another, may I say that I am proud of him as a Democrat.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman very much. I am proud, indeed, that I represent the district that produced Les Biffle.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CLEVENGER (at the request of Mr. JENKINS), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a copy of a telegram from Mr. L. L. Miller, a prominent farmer of his district and a member of the advisory council, Rivers and Harbors Congress.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 249. An act to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5100. An act to correct inequities in the pay of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 5240. An act to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion for the purpose of exercising, administering, and enforcing import controls with respect to fats and oils (including butter), and rice and rice products.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5100. An act to correct inequities in the pay of certain officers and employees of

the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 5240. An act to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion for the purpose of exercising, administering, and enforcing import controls with respect to fats and oils (including butter), and rice and rice products.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 271, the House stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, July 5, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon, in the caucus room in the New House Office Building.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.), pursuant to House Resolution 271, the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 5, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

736. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to make available for Indian use certain surplus property at the Wingate Ordnance Depot, N. Mex.," to the Committee on Public Lands.

737. A letter from the Acting Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the Second Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KEE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 5330. A bill to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to the Republic of Korea; with an amendment (Rept. No. 962). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 5208. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and the better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 963). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 524. A bill to provide for the release of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain portion of a tract of land conditionally granted by it to the county of Los Angeles; without amendment (Rept. No. 964). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAVENNER: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 5289. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco; without amendment (Rept. No. 965). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 5328. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco; without amendment (Rept. No. 966). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5287. A bill to amend title 28, United

States Code, section 90, to create a Swainsboro division in the southern district of Georgia with terms of court to be held at Swainsboro; without amendment (Rept. No. 967). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITTINGTON:

H. R. 5472. A bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. D'EWARD:

H. R. 5473. A bill to provide for the rehabilitation of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Indians on Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 5474. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the use of additional means, including stamp machines, for payment of tax on distilled spirits, modify loss allowances for distilled spirits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 5475. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Chief Joseph project on the Columbia River at Foster Creek, in the State of Washington, for irrigation, generation of electric power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 5476. A bill to transfer funds from the Economic Cooperation Administration to the Department of State for the relief of Chinese students; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. R. 5477. A bill to reduce the postage rate for certain books; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 5478. A bill to provide for the compensation of personal services on Sunday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 5479. A bill to provide reimbursement of emergency medical expenses incurred by certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 5480. A bill to provide Government protection for widows and children of certain veterans who died while serving in the armed forces during World War I or World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 5481. A bill to provide for the lease of the Belasco Theater to the American National Theater and Academy for the presentation of theatrical and musical productions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SANBORN:

H. R. 5482. A bill approving plans for the development of the Columbia River Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 5483. A bill to extend indefinitely the period in which title I of the Agriculture Act of 1948 shall be applicable; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 5484. A bill to modify the Gulf intra-coastal waterway between Big Lagoon and Pensacola, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 5485. A bill to make more adequate provision for the return to remunerative employment of disabled persons, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended



(U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 29, ch. 4), to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Act (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 20, ch. 6A), to authorize grants-in-aid to the States for special programs for the blind and other severely disabled persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. Res. 276. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3199, a bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1949

(Legislative day of Thursday, June 2, 1949)

The Senate met, in executive session, in the former Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, with grateful hearts stirred anew as a Nation of freemen has been celebrating the birthday of the state, we bow with reverence within the walls of this historic chamber saturated with national memories. We are vividly conscious this hallowed moment of invisible galleries filled with a cloud of witnesses from the heroic and creative past. These mellowed walls are vocal this hour. They speak to us of towering public servants, of legislators and judges, of momentous debates and decisions, of laws made and interpreted. These great figures of the yesterdays have entrusted to our hands the flaming torch of freedom once held by theirs. They admonish us that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Give us courage, give us vision, give us wisdom for the facing of these crucial days. May our America be the channel of Thy grace, helping to heal the open sores of this torn and tortured world. In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 1, 1949, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1070) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public-housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes, dis-

agreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. GAMBLE, and Mr. SMITH of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2282) to make certain Government-owned facilities available for international broadcasting in the furtherance of authorized programs of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 287) extending section 1302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, until June 30, 1950, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2282) to make certain Government-owned facilities available for international broadcasting in the furtherance of authorized programs of the Department of State, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hunt	Myers
Anderson	Ives	Neely
Bricker	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Kefauver	Pepper
Cain	Kem	Reed
Chapman	Kerr	Robertson
Chavez	Kilgore	Russell
Connally	Knowland	Schoeppel
Cordon	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Donnell	Long	Sparkman
Douglas	Lucas	Stennis
Downey	McCarran	Taft
Eaton	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McFarland	Thye
Frear	McGrath	Tobey
Fulbright	McKellar	Tydings
Gillette	McMahon	Vandenberg
Graham	Malone	Watkins
Green	Miller	Wherry
Hayden	Millikin	Wiley
Hendrickson	Morse	Williams
Hickenlooper	Mundt	Withers
Hoey	Murray	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed an adviser to the delegation of the United States of America to the Second World Health Organization Assembly meeting at Rome, Italy.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from Florida

[Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are detained on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

### ARRANGEMENTS IN TEMPORARY SENATE CHAMBER

The VICE PRESIDENT. Before proceeding further, the Chair would like to have the Secretary read a statement on behalf of the Sergeant at Arms concerning the arrangements in the chamber the Senate is now occupying.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Because of limited space, the individual desks of all Senators could not be placed in this chamber. However, chairs are available for every Senator. Senators of the majority party are assigned chairs on the left of the chamber and those of the minority party are assigned chairs on the right. Except for the majority and minority leaders, no Senator has been assigned a desk or a particular chair, so Senators may sit wherever they choose on a "first come, first served" basis.

Senators will notice that two desks have been placed on each side of the chamber. These are to be used by Senators handling legislation and by those who desire to speak from prepared manuscripts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to say that it is obvious that the acoustics of this chamber are very excellent. From the standpoint of the Chair they are, because the Chair can hear even a whisper coming from any point in the chamber. Therefore the Chair suggests that conversation be kept to a minimum in order that order may be preserved.

May the Chair also say that he is happy to see so many Senators back after the holiday, on the first day's session in this historic chamber. The Chair hopes the Members of the Senate will not think him guilty of flattery when he says that he does not believe a finer-looking body of legislators has ever met here than that which is before him at this moment. [Applause.]

### PHOTOGRAPHS OF SENATE SITTING IN OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief announcement along the line of the statement prepared by the Sergeant at Arms. I sincerely hope the administrative assistants and all others who have business here with Senators will conduct their business with them expeditiously as possible, because we have little or no space for our secretaries or